Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1805. [No. 1462.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
11 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c.——ALSO,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerſemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerſeys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruſſels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Iriſh Linens, Sileſia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marſteller.

Nov. 12.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Two boxes Iriſh Linen—*real Coleraines.*

50 barrels prime Pork.

WM. HODGSON.

November 28. d

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12 pipes 2d and 3d proof Cognac Brandy
10 hogſheads, } New-England Rum.
13 barrels }
20 bags Green Coffee
500 lbs ſingle, double, and treble Battle Powder—
30 hhds. } *Muſcovado Sugars.*
20 bbls. }
70 boxes old brown Soap.
40 boxes beſt Havanna Segars.

With a general aſſortment of Liquors and Groceries as uſual; *For ſale by*

Mandeville & Jameſſon.

November 16. d

HENRY K. MAY,

Has juſt received and offers for Sale,
5 butts Cape Madeira } *Wines.*
2 pipes }
10 quarter-caſks Teneriffe }

November 21. d

HENRY K. MAY

Has juſt received and offers for Sale,
46 barrels Meſs Pork.
116 barrels prime ditto.
59 barrels cargo ditto.

IN STORE,

A Few Cheſts of Young Hyſon and Hyſon Skin TEAS, and caſes of CLARET.

November 13. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subſcriber,
100 ps. brown Ruſſia Sheetings } Entitled to
100 do. Ravens Duck } Dbk. on Ex.
3 bales German Ticklenburgs
50 bolts Ruſſia Duck
100 barrels Boſton Beef
30 do. Tanners Oil
400 caſks Stone Lime
100 boxes mould and dipt Tallow Candles
6 pipes old real Cognac Brandy
Weſt India and New England Rum
And a quantity of Mens, Womens and Childrens SHOES.

John G. Ladd.

November 16. d

TEN DOLLARS *Reward.*

Left the Little River turnpike road, about the 10th of September laſt,

A Negro Man named *JACOB,*

belonging to the heirs of THOMAS MASON, deceaſed. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complection, his head tolerably grey. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overſeers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, by

JOSEPH POWELL, Agent
for the Little River Turnpike Company.

October 24. dtf

☞ The higheſt price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant aſſortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London ſuperfine Cloths and Caſſimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waiſtcoatings,
Silks, Moleſkins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marſeilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, roſe Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerſeys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worſted, Cotton and Silk Hoſiery,
Iriſh & Flanders Sheetings,
4-4 7/8 Iriſh Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and Britiſh Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Oſtrich Feathers,
Italian Mantuas,
Fine India Perſians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlaſs, Ticklenburg,
Oſnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional aſſortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

Mandeville and Jameſſon,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Caſh, Produce, or on the uſual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Conſiſting of

Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.

Jamaica,
St. Vincents, and } In hhds. &c.
N. E. Rum,
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family uſe,
Peach and Apple-Brandy,
Cogniac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels ſtrong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.
Madeira,
Sherry,
Old Port, } WINES.
Liſbon,
Malaga, and
Teneriffe
40 caſes St. Eſtaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Iriſh Whiskey,
100 caſes Weſt Schiedam Gin.
A few hogſheads of choice Molaſſes,
Tenneſſee and Georgia Cotton.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyſon,
Young Hyſon,
Souchong, } TEAS,
Hyſon-ſkin, and } Very carefully ſelected from the beſt cargoes for country trade and family uſe.
Bohea
Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Muſtard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.

SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Caſſia, Nutmegs and Mace.

Ginger, race and ground.

Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimſtone.

Patent Shot, aſſorted, from BB to No. 9.

Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,

Mould and Dipt Candles.

Britiſh Gunpowder of various qualities from *F* to treble battle.

October 18.

We have juſt Received

A FEW BOXES OF

CHEWING TOBACCO,

Which is ſaid to be ſuperior in quality to Cavendiſh——ALSO

Forty barrels of TAR,

Which will be ſold low.

Hewes & Miller.

October 30. d

BUENOS-AYRES HIDES

FOR SALE.

WE have juſt received 575 large HIDES, which will be ſold low for caſh or ſhort credit

Alſo,

A few tierces of RICE and bbls. of PORK.

Hewes & Miller.

October 24. d

Printing, in its various branches, handſomely executed at this office.

For Sale or Charter,

The Staunch faſt ſailing

Brig NANCY

about 1400 barrels burthen,

Has juſt had a thorough repair, is well found, and will be at HEPBURN's *Wharf*, in a day or two.—For inventory or terms apply to

John Mc Gowan, & Co,

City of Waſhington, or to

Lewis Deblois,

Alexandria.

Nov. 20 d f.

For Cowes and a Market,

The Ship Ann,

Captain BRADFORD.

A few hogſheads tobacco, and caſks or bags of coffee, will be taken on board at a moderate freight, and the uſual advances made if addreſſed to Meſſrs. *Thomas Middleton and Co.* of London.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

A good aſſortment of German Linens.

Oct. 8. eotf.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned from harboring, buying, or hiring, or conveying out of the town of Alexandria, a *Mulatto Man*, named FREDERICK; the ſaid Negro having been conveyed to me, by a bill of ſale, from Mrs. Elizabeth Ramſay, dated 18th October, 1790. and having continued in my uninterrupted poſſeſſion from that time until within a few days paſt. And as the ſaid Negro, with others, has been conveyed by me to a truſtee for the uſe and benefit of James Kennedy, junior, all perſons who ſhall hire, harbor, buy, or carry the ſaid Negro out of the town of Alexandria, may expect to be proſecuted for the ſame.

WM. WILSON.

November 29. d6t

Diſſolution of Copartnerſhip.

THE Copartnerſhip hitherto ſubſiſting under the firm of *Joſeph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was diſſolved the firſt inſtant, by mutual conſent: All perſons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the ſame, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle, as it is deſirable to cloſe the concern as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly requeſted to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ſhips lately arrived at Baltimore, a conſiderable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his ſtore in Fairfax ſtreet, and daily expects an additional ſupply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

HAS FOR SALE

Beſt Havanna SEGARS in boxes,

And a few Puncheons

NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

November 13. d

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at preſent occupied by William Sanford—The houſe is commodious and handſomely ſituated, with every neceſſary out houſe, and has a handſome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preſton, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 25. d6t.eo

TO BE LET,

THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, lately occupied by *Thomas Matthews*—Likewiſe, the HOUSE and LOT occupied by the ſubſcriber—who has four elegant EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS for ſale.

E. JANNEY.

10th month, 25th. 2awtf

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of *Michael Darley*, late of this town, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, for ſettlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment to

Caroline Darley, Adm'rx.

November 27. eo3w

The Subſcriber has for Sale,

(In addition to his former ſtock)

APPLES, in barrels
Cranberries in barrels or retail
Large (New York) Cabbage heads
Rhode Iſland Potatoes, and Cheeſe—and a few boxes of firſt quality Muſkatel Raiſins, very freſh.

A. Willis.

November 26. 6t*

JOHN WATTS,

Fairfax-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. JOHN JANNEY's, has received via Baltimore,

A Handſome aſſortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which he will ſell low for caſh, or on ſhort credit, to punctual cuſtomers.

Superfine Cloths and Caſſimers,
Winſor Velveteen,
Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waiſtcoating,
Fancy Moleſkins and Florentines,
Silk Pluſh and Velvets,
Sewing Silk, Twiſt and Thread,
Leno and Dragoona Muſl Cloaks,
Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hoſe,
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Do. do. Span do.
Do. York Fan and Doe-ſkin do.
Ladies' White and Black Hoſe,
Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Do. do. Waſh Leather & Riding Gloves,
Sattins, Luteſtrings and Perſians,
Luteſtring and Sattin Ribbons,
Laces and Edgings,
London Hats,
Roſe and Duffil Blankets,
Silk Rugs and Caudows,
Carpets and Carpeting,
German Oſnabrigs,
Dowlaſſes and Bedticking,
Silk and Cotton Suſpenders,
Imperial and Young Hyſon Teas,
Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c. &c.

Oct. 21 eod.

CHARLES BENNETT,

Has imported in the June capt. Colley, arrived at NORFOLK—

Kidderminſter Carpets and Carpeting,
Stair-caſe Carpeting,
One bale Kerſeys and Halfthicks,
Coatings and ſuperfine cloths of a ſuperior quality

☞ The above goods are expected by the firſt packet from Norfolk.

Via Phil. he has recd. & opened for ſale,

Black and other colours Chamoray Muſlins,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Iriſh Linens,
Carliſle Shirting Checks,
Ruſſia Sheeting and Drills,
Creas a la Morlaix and German Dowlas,
Ticklenburgs White and Brown,
Nuns and Coloured Threads,
Imperial Tea, &c. &c.

Gundry's beſt Shad and Herring Twine,

Shoe Thread &c. &c.

Nov. 13 drw,3trw,2t1w.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the ſubſcribers, of Alexandria county in the diſtrict of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of ſaid county letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of *Abram Hewes*, late of the county aforeſaid, deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers, on or before the 22d day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate.

Given under our hands this 22d day of November, 1805.

RACHEL HEWES, Adm'x.
GEORGE DRINKER, } Adm'rs.
PHINEAS JANNEY, }

November 23. 2aw4w

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY on or about the 12th inſtant; from the plantation of *Doctor Bell*, in Loudoun county, a Mulatto Man named WILLIS; about 23 years old, five feet ten inches high; he took with him a white and brown ſhirt, old fur hat, nankeen pantaloons, a pair of old velvet do. linen trowſers, ſtripped dimothy jacket, and ſtripped blanket. Said fellow was raiſed near Aquia, where I ſome time ago purchaſed him of captain *Harriſon*; it is ſuppoſed ſaid fellow has a paſs and will attempt to paſs as a free man. I will give the above reward for apprehending ſaid Negro in any jail, ſo that I get him again, if taken out of the ſtate of Virginia, or *Fifteen Dollars* if in this ſtate, and reaſonable charges paid for bringing him home. All maſters of veſſels and others are forwarned againſt harbouring or hiring ſaid Negro, at their peril.

Walter S. Bell.

Aquia, Sept. 28 (Oct. 3) 2awtf

☞ EDUCATION.

A FEW boys can be admitted into the Academy. The number is not to exceed thirty in each room.

November 11 2aw3t

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

PARIS, September 22.

Exposition of the reciprocal conduct of France and Austria, since the peace of Luneville. Read by the minister of Exterior Relations.

All Europe knows that during the war, even among the most splendid and decisive triumphs, the Emperor of France constantly wished for peace, that he repeatedly offered it to his enemies, that after compelling them to receive it as a favour, he accorded them conditions far beyond their most flattering hopes, and displayed a moderation more glorious than victory. He felt all the glory acquired by arms, in a just and necessary war; but a glory far more dear to his heart, his first wish, the constant end of all his efforts, is the tranquility of Europe, the repose and felicity of nations. This end was attained; this wish was fulfilled by the peace of Amiens. Every exertion was made by the Emperor to render it durable. It would have still subsisted, had not the increasing prosperity of France fixed its term.

At first it was interrupted by the arts, and soon broken by the open perfidy of the Cabinet of St. James. Notwithstanding, peace would still have reigned, had not Europe discerned the true motives of England, amidst the false and frivolous pretences, under which she sought to conceal them.

England dreaded to see the French colonies rising from their ruins, and restored to a state as flourishing as they had once enjoyed; her jealousy wished to annihilate, or at least to arrest in its career, that industry which peace had reanimated in France. She cherished the senseless desire of chasing from the ocean the French flag, which had heretofore been displayed with so much eclat, or at least to reduce it to a condition unworthy of the rank which France held among nations. But these were not the only motives of England. She was led on by that insatiable avidity which made her covet the monopoly of commerce; it was this unbounded pride which made her believe herself the sovereign of the ocean, and which is the sole foundation of the monstrous despotism which she there exercises. The cause which France had to defend, was then the cause of Europe, and it was natural to belive, that neither the intrigues of England, neither the gold she had promised to those who would minister to her ambition, nor her falacious promises, would have engaged in her party the continental powers, and none in truth appeared willing to receive her propositions. Easy as to the dispositions of the continent, the Emperor turned all his thoughts towards maritime war, to maintain which every thing was to be created. Fleets were constructed, harbours formed, camps spread along the shores of the ocean; the Emperor there united the whole strength of his empire, his troops were formed under his eyes to new evolutions, and prepared for new triumphs.

England saw the danger which menaced her. She thought to avert it by crimes, assassins were thrown upon the coast of France; English ministers, near neutral powers, became the agents of a warfare, infamous as atrocious, that of conspiracy and assasination. The Emperor beheld with contempt, those miserable intrigues, and continued to offer peace on the same terms it had been previously made.

This generosity, far from calming, seemed rather to increase the fury of the cabinet of St. James; its answer, clearly shews, that peace was not desired till she had lost the hope of covering the continent with carnage and blood; but in order to accomplish this design, it was not sufficient to associate in her views, a power estranged by its position from the continental system; but having nothing to expect from Prussia whose sentiments were well known, her hope would have proved vain, had Austria remained faithful to her neutrality.

Austria having twice experienced at the issue of two fatal wars, in the treaties of Campo-Formio and Luneville, the generosity France extended a conquered enemy, had not like France, religiously observed her treaties. Notwithstanding formal stipulations, the debt of Venice was not paid, it was even declared annihilated. The Emperor knew that his subjects in Milan and Mantau, experienced but partial justice and that the court of Vienna, in contempt of solemn engagements, made no payments. He knew that the commercial relations of his kingdom of Italy, were interwoven with those of the hereditary states, and that his French and Italian subjects received from Austria a very different treatment from what a state of peace would give them a right to expect. In the distribution of indemnities in Germany, Austria had been treated with a degree of favour, which should have satisfied her desires, and which surpassed her hopes. However her actions shewed that her ambition was not satisfied; she employed by turns menaces and promises to gain from the petty princes possessions that suited her convenience; it was thus she acquired Lindau upon the Lake of Constance, and the Isle of Menau in the same Lake, thus getting into her hands one of the keys of Switzerland. She gained over by the Teutonic order, Althousen, which made her mistress of the important post of Rhinau; she thus increased her territory by many acquisitions, and meditated new ones.

As one mode of aggrandisement she feared not to employ the most palpable usurpations, which she sought to conceal under legal forms. It is thus under the pretext of a right *of Espave*, a right which she had expressly renounced by a treaty, and the exercise of which was incompatible with the resolutions of the Germanic empire, she possessed herself of property, she pretended to believe unappropriated, or free from legitimate claims, although the above resolutions had expressly disposed of such property by the distribution of indemnities; she thus deprived many princes of what had been justly assigned to them, and under pretext of this same right, she carrried off from Helvetia considerable property. In Bohemia, she sequestred fiefs belonging to a neighboring prince under pretence of compensation due to the elector of Salzburg of which against all justice she constituted hereself the arbitress. She insisted even with menaces on keeping recruiting officers in the Bavarian Provinces, in Franconia and Suabia, and she impeded all in her power the conscription of the electoral army. Abusing prerogatives heretofore appertaining to the Germanic body, but fallen into disuse, she revived them, in order to disturb the exercise of the sovereignty of the neighboring princes in the possessions which had fallen to them by division, and, in the diets to deprive them of the increased influence they gained from these possessions. That resolution of the Empire which was the result of the treaty of Luneville, independantly of the distribution of indemnities, had for its object to establish in the centre of Germany an equilibrium, which would insure its independence, and prevent those causes of war and misunderstanding which so often arise in territories adjoining France and Austria; such was the wish of the Germanic Empire, equally dictated by justice, by reason, humanity and a policy conformable to the true interests of Austria herself. It was Austria hen, that overthrew resolutions which had been so wisely entered into, when by her acquisitions in Suabia she weakened the barrier that ought to separate her from France, when attempting to interpose between France, and the middle states of Germany, and when by a combined system of sequestrations, pretentions, caresses and menaces, she incessantly tried to gain an influence, exclusive, arbitary and universal over that part of the Empire, she evidently violated treaties, and each of her acts should be considered as an infraction of the peace.—Since the rupture of the treaty of Amiens, Austria has more than once discovered herself partial to England, she acknowledged in fact, the pretended right of blockade which England had dared to arrogate to herself; she suffered without complaint or remonstrance the neutrality of her flag to be continually violated, to the obvious detriment of France. All these facts were known to the Emperor, many of them excited his solicitude, and they were just motives for war; but from the love of peace, the Emperor abstained from all complaint. The court of Vienna received from him only new testimonies of deference, and he carefully avoided whatever might give the slightest umbrage to Austria

When called to Milan by the wishes of the people of Italy, troops were assembled, camps were formed, with the sole view, however, of mingling military pomp with religious and political solemnities and rites; the Emperor acknowledged also that he felt considerable pleasure at seeing his companions in arms, on ground consecrated by victory; but apprehensive of giving the court of Vienna any disquietude, he assured it of his pacific intentions, declaring that the camps which had been formed should be broken up at the end of a few days, which promise he punctually fulfilled.

Austria replied by protestations equally amicable and pacific, and the Emperor quitted Italy with the pleasing persuasion that the peace of the continent would be maintained. What was his astonishment, when scarcely arrived in France, and at Boulogne, hastening the preparations for an expedition which he was on the eve of effecting, he received from all parts the news that the Austrian army was in motion; and proceeding with forced marches along the Adige in the Tyrolese, and upon the bank of the Inn; that they were collecting magazines, fabricating arms, levying horses, fortifying the passages of the Tyrolese, and Venice, and that in short they were making preparations which announced war.

The emperor could not at first believe that Austria seriously wished for war; that she would encounter new hazards, or condemn to new calamities a nation, harassed by so many defeats, and exhausted by so many sacrifices. Twice having the power to detach from the house of Austria the half of its hereditary estates, far from diminishing, he had increased her power.—If he did not count upon her gratitude, he had at least depended upon her loyalty.—He had given her the highest mark of confidence which he could bestow, by leaving his continental frontiers unarmed. He believed her incapable of abusing this confidence, because in like circumstances he felt that he himself would have been so—Suspicion cannot enter into generous hearts, nor find a place in reflecting minds.

The emperor, relying upon these favorable psesumptions, openly manifested how much he wished them realized. The court of Vienna neglected nothing to prolong the illusion: She multiplied her pacific declarations; she authorised her ambassador to make the most positive assurances; she sought in fine, either by plausible explanations or formal denials, to dissipate the suspicion to which her measures might give rise. Hostile preparations, however, every day increasing in activity and extent, it became more difficult to justify them. The emperor ordered that count Philip de Cobentzel, ambassador from Vienna, should be invited to new conferences; and that the correspondence of the diplomatic and commercial agents of his majesty should be communicated to him. For [illegible] sive days count de Cobentzel waited on the minister of exterior relations, and showed him dispatches previously received, and those which successively arrived from all parts of Germany and Italy. The cabinets of Europe can show few examples in their archives of such communications, made under circumstances of so suspicious a nature. The emperor could not give a more convincing proof of his good faith; he could not carry further his loyalty and delicacy. The ambassador from Vienna received the most positive and incontestible information from all quarters of the approaching rupture, preparations for which were carefully concealed.

How could he explain this? For till this moment pacific intentions had been professed by his court both at Paris and Vienna; though upon his frontiers warlike measures had been openly organized. The emperor however, still retained hopes of reconciliation He persuaded himself that Austria might be under foreign influence—he resolved to make every effort in his power to convince her of her true interests: he represented to her that if she wished not for war, all her preparations were without an object, since all her neighbors were at peace; and that she would be unintentionally serving the English party, by making a diversion in its favor not less powerful and more injurious to France than an avowed war. If she wished for war, he would lay before her its probable effects. Superior to these considerations by which weak minds are influenced, he did not conceal that he deprecated war. After so many battles fought in the three quarters of the old world, he could not fear danger, so often braved and so often surmounted; but he feared war on account of the blood it would cause to be shed; on account of the numerous victims it would cost Europe, and from, perhaps, an excessive love of peace. He conjured Austria to discontinue those preparations, which, in the present state of Europe, and in the peculiar situation of France, could be considered only as a declaration of war, and a connexion between her and England. And further, he desired that similar representations should be addressed to the court of Vienna by all its neighbors, who, though unconcerned in the causes of the war, it was to be feared would be its victims. The conduct of the court of Vienna every day lessened his hopes; far from discontinuing her preparations, she augmented them; she alarmed by her armaments the people of Bavaria and Suabia; and the Helvetians were terrified lest the repose which they had obtained by the act of mediation, should be torn from them. All invoked France as their support—as the guarantee of their rights. However, she still dissimulated, and as a pledge of her pacific intentions, she offered a sort of intervention which it is difficult to characterize, but which, judging from its obvious intention, must be regarded as idle and puerile. The emperor of Russia had demanded passports for one of his chamberlains, whom he meant to send to Paris; the emperor knew not the views of the cabinet of Petersburgh; they were not officially communicated; but always ready to seize on every thing that might produce a reconciliation, he had granted the passports without delay or explanation. All Europe knows the return for his compliance. The emperor afterwards learned by indirect means, that the design of the court of Russia had been to try, by conferences, an extraordinary species of negociation at Paris, according to which she would have at the same time stipulated for England (from whom she alledged she had received full powers; proving to what a degree England counted on her aid) and have negociated on her own account; so that mediatrix in name, she would in fact have been a party. Such was the end of the mediation which Russia had projected, and which she afterwards renounced, because on reflection she perceived its inconvenience. It was precisely this same mediation, which the good offices of Austria attempted to revive. It was not, indeed, likely, that France would place herself in a situation in which her real enemies, under the imposing name of mediators, should flatter themselves with prescribing a rigorous and violent rule of conduct. But the cabinet of Vienna, without expecting these good offices would be accepted, found an advantage in offering them, by continuing to deceive France; thereby making her lose that time which she herself gained.

At length, putting aside the mask, Austria in a backward reply, manifested by her language what she had previously announced by her preparations. To expostulations she opposed recusations; she made herself the apologist of England, and announcing that she had opened her territory to two Russian armies, she boldly avowed her concert with Russia on the side of England. This reply of the court of Vienna, full, at the same time, of injurious allegations and menaces, was calculated to excite the indignation of the emperor; but through this menacing and injurious language, he thought he perceived the possibility of a reconciliation, and therefore sacrificed his natural spirit to considerations all powerful to his heart.

The interest of his people, that of his allies, and that of Germany, about to become the theatre of war; the desire, too, of doing something in correspondence with the sentiments of a prince, who, repelling with praiseworthy firmness the insinuations, the entreaties, the reiterated offers of England, and of those seduced by her, had shown himself always ready to concur, by his good offices, either in the re-establishment or maintenance of peace; all those motives induced the emperor to silence his just resentment, and determined him to demand of the court of Vienna explanations which might be made the basis of negociation. He ordered the minister of exterior relations to prepare a note to this effect. The courier who was to carry it, was just departing when the emperor was advised of the invasion of Bavaria.

The elector of Bavaria had been summoned to join his army to that of Austria & as if his refusal to make a common cause with Austria, from whom he had received nothing but injury, against France from whom he had received benefits only, had been considered by the court of Vienna as a just cause of war, the Austrain army without any previous declaration, and in contempt of the duties which the character of the emperor of Germany imposed on the empereror of Austria; in contempt of the Germanic constitution, of the Germanic empire itself, in contempt of the most sacred rights, had passed the Inn and invaded Bavaria, then in the full enjoyment of peace.

After such an act on the part of the court of Vienna, the emperor could have nothing more to ask of it. It became evident that even the congress, proposed with such an imperious tone, and with views so visibly hostile to France, was only a new snare laid for her faith, that Austria irrevocably decided upon war, would not return to pacific views, and that she was even no longer free to return to them. The exchange of all places evidently proved that a part of the sums granted to the English ministry, to serve their ends upon the continent, was arrived at its destination, and the power which had thus trafficed with her alliance, could no longer spare the blood of her subjects, the price of which she had just received.

All further explanations with the Court of Vienna being thus become unattainable,

the way of arms is henceforward the only one compatible with honor.

Let England applaud herself upon having at length found allies; let her rejoice that blood is about to flow upon the continent; let her flatter herself that her own will be spared; let her hope to find her safety in the discord of other states; her joy will be of short duration, her hopes will be vain, and the day is not far distant when the rights of nations will be at length avenged.

The emperor obliged to repel an unjust aggression, which he has in vain endeavoured to prevent, has been constrained to suspend the execution of his first designs. He has withdrawn from the sores of the ocean those veteran bands so often victorious, at whose head he marches.—— He will not lay down his arms before he has obtained full and entire satisfaction; and complete security as well for his own states as for those of his allies."

NEW YORK, November 26.

The anniversary of the evacuation of the city of New York by the British troops was celebrated yesterday with more than the accustomed demonstration of joy. General Morton's brigade of artillery, consisting of the 1st and 2d regiments commanded by lieutenant colonels Curtenieus, and Swartwout; colonel Van Zandt's legion of infantry and several troops of horse, the whole under the command of brigadier general Morton, assembled on the battery, where they went through the usual military evolutions with much precision and made a most brilliant appearance. They were reviewed by Major General Stevens, and by the French general Moreau whose reception was such as must be grateful to the feelings of the illustrious exile, and was highly honorable to the humanity and public spirit of our citizens. A grand dinner was given in the afternoon at Lovett's hotel by the officers of the several regiments, and the hero of Hohenlinden was amongst the guests.

We noticed yesterday that the ship Bath was below in a short passage from Liverpool. She had not got up at a late hour last evening; but she had been boarded on Thursday by the boat of the brig Georgia Packet, and captain Cornwall had the good fortune to procure from her a London paper of the 28th of September, with which he has politely favoured the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, and from which the following articles are copied.

LONDON, September 28.

Letters from our fleet off Cadiz state that a serious affray has taken place between the French and Spaniards at Cadiz, in which a number of lives were lost on both sides.—The Spaniards are represented as nearly in a starving state.

The first fruits of the declaration made by Austria is, that the elector of Bavaria, has joined the confederacy. He had either been cajoled by promises or constrained by fear, to enter into a treaty with Bonaparte, whose great object it was to possess himself of the Venetian territory, and of every thing that Austria had acquired in the Adriatic.

The scheme was most extensive, and if it had succeeded, would have added most important strength to the maritime power of France; but it would have laid Austria forever at its mercy. To accomplish his object however it was necessary for Bonaparte to tempt the Elector of Bavaria to an exchange of territory, that he might thereby have a compensation to offer the emperor, and we are assured that up to the very moment of the explosion, he conceived that he was making progress in his plan. He was caught therefore in the plot and the whole is now unravelled. The elector of Bavaria has ordered his army amounting perhaps to between 20 and 30,000 men to join the Austrians; and he has received a complete guarantee for the safety of his dominions.

The general preparation for war, and the certainty that the funds for its maintenance must come from England, have more and more tended to lower the exchange; but it is certain that though great subsidies are agreed upon, we are better prepared, than at the commencement of the last war, to sustain the shock. The whole of the dollars seized from the Spaniards were purchased by the government, and are now packed up, ready to be transmited to Hamburg, for the purpose of keeping up the exchange; and while the money lasts, it will certainly have the effect.

It is, however, by no means unlikely that the king of Prussia may yet offer his mediation; which after the Official Papers of the two Imperial Courts of Russia and Austria, cannot be refused. If Bonaparte feel himself weak, he will no doubt try this stratagem; for, with all his ambition, he would willingly give up the iron crown of Lombardy to retain the golden diadem of France. It must be to him a perilous contest. It deprives him in the outset of all his external sources of revenue. He can no longer spread over, and quarter his armies upon the countries he has over-run; and he has for many months past been exhausting his own treasury in naval preparations, which are now useless to him. The enthusiasm of liberty he has himself annihilated in France, and he cannot, therefore, expect to raise the people in his cause. All fear of disturbance in the enjoyment of their property will be dissipated by the Proclamations of Austria; and we should not therefore, be surprised to see his proud spirit stoop to negociation, as the means of indemnity for past, and security for the future.

In the hope that the Emperor of Russia may be able to find in the Baltic a sufficient number of transports, of one kind or another, to send a body of troops to England before the frost sets in, orders have been given at our ports to prepare for their reception. They would be instantly joined by such troops as we can spare, and forwarded on an important expedition.

DOVER, *Sept.* 27.

The American schooner, the Eliza and Katy, detained by the boats of the Ariadne frigate, as mentioned in a former letter, has came into the inner harbour; it is expected, that not only the cargo, which is sugar and coffee but the vessel will be condemned as enemy's property.

From a London paper of September 29, received by the ship Bath.

It was reported this morning, that another power has declared against France—the elector of Hesse Cassel, whose troops are to be taken into English pay. If that be the fact, it is decisive of the sentiments of Prussia, without whose concurrence, a power situated so near her territories would not have taken so decisive a step. But we do not guarantee the truth of the rumor.

The report of an immediate dissolution of parliament was again revived yesterday; and it was even stated, that a proclamation to that effect had either received or was about to receive the royal signature. We deem it necessary to notice this rumor, from the general circulation which it obtained last night, without presuming to vouch for the accuracy of the statement.

Admiral Villeneuve has been recalled to Paris, to have his conduct on the 22d July investigated by a court martial.

The following are said to be the state & destination of the armies which Bonaparte was to set immediately in motion against the combined powers: The grand army is to consist of one hundred and fifty thousand men; Bonaparte is to be the commander in chief, and under him Berthier: the centre is to be given to Louis Bonaparte, right wing to Oudinot; and the left to Marmont. This army is to act in Germany & Switzerland. The army of Italy is to consist of 120,000 men; Jourdan is to command the centre, St. Cyr the right, and Massena the left wing. An army of 50,000 men, under Augereau is stated to be on its march as auxiliaries to Spain, and to keep Portugal in subjection. The army of reserve is to consist of 80,000 men, under the command of Soult and D'Avoust. The army of England and Holland is to consist of 50,000 men, under the command of Ney and Benhommie.

Several thousand tons, certainly not less than 12,000 tons of transports, have been held at the disposal of Russia in the Mediterranean, for a length of time past.

We understand that a Russian squadron of six or seven sail of the line, is expected to join our fleet in the North seas.

Arrived last night, the ship Live Oak, Thomas, in 51 days from Bordeaux.

Sailed in company the brig Tuley for New York, and brig George, Paul, of Kennebeck, for St Bartholomews. Spoke November 11, in lat. 39, 50, long. 72, the schooner Phœnix, Maxwell, 8 days from Baltimore for Portland. On the 24th November captain Thomas experienced a severe gale, which carried away the foreyard and split several sails.

The ship Eliza Ann, Thompson, in 83 days from Amsterdam.

Spoke October 15, in lat. 45, 12, long. 39, 30, ship Hetty, Russell, 29 days from Liverpool for Alexandria. 20th, in lat. 42, 13, long. 51, ship Mary, Thompson, from Quebeck, for Madeira. November 23, in lat. 39, 30, long. 72, brig Cyrus, Daggett, from Philadelphia for Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.

Yesterday arrived, the brig Sally and Jenny, Captain Hunt, 22 days from Antigua, and informs, that the cargo of the ship Clyde, Nichols of New-York, from Guadaloupe, was condemned; and that the schooner Nancy, of New-Orleans, from Bourdeaux, was brought in for adjudication, as were the sloop ——, Capt. Reed, from Norfolk, and a schooner belonging to the Continent, but to what part not recollected.

The Eliza, Captain Hunt, from this port, for the West-Indies, on the 3d of October, in the Gulph Stream, at 4 o'clock, A. M. met with a violent gale of wind, in which she sprung her mainmast, and carried away her boom, and obliged them for the preservation of the crew to throw overboard her deckload, consisting of staves and heading; after which the weather moderating she stood for and arrived at Antigua on the 15th of October, where she was obliged to sell and repair.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.

Arrived, ship Carlisle, Gibson, from Varel.

Left in the River Jade September 19, ships North America, Vickers, of of Baltimore discharging; United States, Bounds, of do. not begun to discharge; Lovely Ann, Gardner do. do. Mary, Waite, Portland taking in ballast for Gothenburg, Sampson, Monroe, of New Orleans, sold. September 25, off Beachy Head, passed the ship Suffolk, of Richmond, bound up. Coming through the North Sea and Channel, was brought to several times by the British cruisers and treated politely. September 30, lat. 49, 9, N long. 11, 6, W. spoke ship John, of Philadelphia, 49, days from Charleston, for Antwerp. The captain after asking us when we left the land, and desiring us to report his ship, informed us that he saw the French fleet two days before, standing to the northward, bound for Ireland, and that he was brought to and boarded by one of the fleet.

October 13, lat. 46, 20, long. 33, 24, spoke ship Columbia, 16 days from Glasgow, for Charleston, all well. November 8, lat. 32 52 N. long. 55, 30, W. spoke ship Tippoo Saib, 29 days from Liverpool for Savannah. November 18, lat. 34, long. 73, spoke a schooner 56 hours out bound to St. Jago, blowing hard could not learn her name. Came up the bay in company with two of the United States frigates and a public armed brig, bound up the Potomac. On the 29th September, captain Gibson spoke a British frigate, who informed that the English had landed 50 000 men in Holland, and asked captain G. if he had met the expedition, or if the news had reached Varel previous to his leaving that place.

[Our last British accounts are to the 24th September, and do not mention even the sailing of the grand expedition for the continent, so that we can give no credit to the account received from the British frigate, by captain Gibson.]

Extract of a letter received from St. Pierres, (Mart.) dated October 26.

"We yesterday received the unpleasant news of the capital town (Castiers) of St. Lucie, being entirely destroyed by fire—the loss has been very great; the flames spread with so much fury and quickness, that most people lost all their furniture, not even saving their plate."

In September it was very sickly at Barbadoes, on board the shipping. Forty-seven of the crew of the Atlas, of 74 guns, died within a fortnight. The Atlas sailed from Jamaica in company with the three ships of the line, which put into Halifax, in consequence of the damage they sustained in a gale of wind. She was with them in that gale, but separated immediately afterwards and proceeded to Barbadoes.

It is a remarkable coincidence of circumstances, that the Royal George, Duke of York, and Prince of Wales packets, should be captured by the enemy, without the intervention of one of any other name; and, that the Prince of Wales should have been captured on the birth-day of his Royal Highness, the 12th of August.

More Confusion!

A letter by last mail from Richmond, says, "The Court of Appeals have decided, that the Lottery for the Benefit of William and Mary College, should be re drawn.

[*Norfolk paper.*]

From the New England Palladium.

LIGHT & SOUND.

Those who are habituated to the use of artillery, are able to judge accurately of the direction in which a cannon is fired, by comparing with each other the 2 *flashes* of powder. The *one* from the muzzle, the other from the touch hole. The ball always going on the contrary side from that on which the flash from the touch hole is seen. They stand on a wall or fortification, and observing the fire of the distant cannon say, this ball goes to the right—that to the left. But that well pointed one (where the flashes are in a line with each other) *strikes the spot*, from which they *take care* to leap, as soon as they see the flash. The ball passes through the air at the rate of *three miles in a second*, but the light of the burning powder is conveyed to the eye at the rate of 198 000 *miles in one second.* Therefore, they have time to see the flash, and to get out of the direction, *before* the arrival of the ball, which *would kill them before they could hear the report of the gun*; which report moves only at the rate of *a quarter of a mile in one second.* In thunder storms, the burning vapor, which constitutes the flash, explodes before the clap commences.

The *flash* is conveyed to us at the rate of 198 000 *miles in a second*, but the *thunder-clap* creeps on at the rate of 13 *miles in a minute*. Hence when we *hear the thunder, we know we are safe* from that explosion of vapour, which must have passed off from us before the arrival of the thunder, and, by this comparative calculation, of light and sound the thunder-cloud is computed to be distant about one mile, when we see the lightening five seconds before we hear the thunder.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

Extract of a letter from Honduras, dated September 5th, 1805.

"About three months ago, severe gales of wind, materially injured most of the Provision Grounds, and induced the Magistrates and People at a public Meeting to address H. M. Superintendant for the opening of the port, to the American vessels. They were answered that their application should be directly forwarded (by the man of war then sailing) to the Governor of Jamaica, with Colonel Gordon's concurring the opinion of the propriety of the measure; but as the ship was to cruize some time, no answer has arrived On the 28th of last month, a hurricane, effectually compleated an almost total loss of all and every species of Bread kind; the Magistrates in a warm and spirited address again solicited an immediate intercourse with America; pointed out the real distress of the settlement and such an exhausted state of the stores, that not one barrel of flour was to be purchased at Belize. The Colonel in return acknowledged and lamented the state of the settlement, promised every alleviation in his power, and assured the Magistrates of his not entertaining the least doubt of a full and speedy compliance with their requisitions, not only from the urgency of the case but also from his representations and zealous recommendations; but though a refusal is not in the least apprehended, yet the delay may most seriously affect the settlement: at any rate we look for speculators, as the neutral vessels may now take off what quantity of logwood they please, and there is every reason to believe that the restrictions hitherto prevailing with respect to the size of mahogany, will be removed."

6000 weight of COFFEE,
For sale, by
Roberts & Griffith.
November 30. d4t

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court, of the said county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Bowling, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Elizabeth Bowling.

November 30. fm&tu

☞ The *Household Furniture*, belonging to the estate of the above named John Bowling, deceased, will be sold, at public sale, for ready money, at the house of the late John Bowling, in King street, Alexandria, on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of December next. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Gen. George Washington*, are requested to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given—it is hoped this notice will be attended to, otherwise suits will be commenced in two months from this date.

The Executors.

November 8. eo1m

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 of age—*Apply to the Printer.*

Nov. 12

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Mr. GENERES,

HAS the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, that he will teach the French language, grammatically, at his house, in Prince ſtreet. The terms of tuition will be made known by applynig to him. He will attend alſo in private families.

November 28 eo3t

FINAL DIVIDEND.

THE Commiſſioners in a commiſſion of bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt *John Gill*, of Baltimore, merchant, intend to meet on the ſixteenth day of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the office John Caldwell, Eſquire, No. 18, North Calvert ſtreet, in the city of Baltimore, in order to make a final Dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupt; when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of ſaid dividend;—and all claims not then proved will be diſallowed.

JAMES H. HOOE, WM. MAC CREERY, } Aſſignees.

Nov. 15. (28) d16t

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tueſday the third of December (if fair, if not the next fair day) will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the plantation of the late SAMUEL ADAMS, *deceaſed, near the Little Falls of Potomac,* FOR READY MONEY,

Ten or twelve valuable Horſes,

All the Stock of SHEEP, CATTLE AND HOGS, THREE WAGGONS, ONE CART, and all the PLANTATION UTENSILS. A ſet of Blackſmith's tools; one Copper Still, with various other articles too tedious to mention.

Hannah Adams, Adm'trix.

Fairfax County, Nov. 12. 21w6t‡

Drugs and Medicines.

Theſubſcriber has for SALE, at his Shop on the north ſide of King-ſtreet, between Fairfax and Royal-ſtreets,

A large and general Aſſortment of MEDICINES,

Lately imported from APOTHECARY'S HALL, LONDON—together with the following

PAINTS:

White Lead, ground in oil, and dry, in kegs, 1-4 cwt each.

Red Lead in kegs, 280 weight each.

Venetian Red, in caſks, 200 do. each.

Spaniſh Whiting, by the hogſhead or in ſmaller quantities.

Spaniſh Brown, ground in oil, in kegs 1-4 cwt each, or dry.

Vermilion, Pruſſian Blue, No. 1 and 2, and Patent Yellow.

Alſo, a variety of the moſt celebrated

Patent Medicines now in uſe,

With a few boxes of COLORS of different ſizes.

The above articles will be ſold very low for caſh, or on a credit to punctual cuſtomers.

He will put up, if required, Medical Cheſts for the uſe of private families or for ſea, accompanied with plain and ſuitable directions.

A. Sanderſon.

October 22. 1aw

A good Blackſmith wanted.

To be rented, for one or more years,

AN excellent ſtand for a Blackſmith and Tavern. There is on the premiſes two new houſes, with a ſmith's ſhop and tools and a good garden enclоſed, and the tenant may be accommodated with a few acres more if required—poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of January next. A perſon who can come well recommended will meet with good encouragement. Apply to

JOHN BALL.

Alexandria County, diſtrict of Columbia, Nov. 22. } 2awtf

WOOD.

A quantity of excellent Firewood will be ſold by the acre as it ſtands in the Foreſt of Waſhington, 4 and an half miles from Alexandria. Thoſe, deſirous of being ſupplied during the winter, may let it remain upon the eſtate till the firſt of March. Apply to

John Ball, *Agent.*

Arlington, Nov. 8. 1aw3w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Alexandia county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the ſaid county in the diſtrict of Columbia, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of *James A Sutton*, late of the ſaid county, deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the 12th day of May next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate.

John Sutton, Adm'r.

November 14. 2aw4w

All perſon indebted to the ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to make immadiate payment to the ſubſcriber.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known, valuable and highly improved FARM, whereon the ſubſcriber reſides, called SALISBURY; ſituate on the Main Road leading from Alexandria to Winchester, about twenty-five miles from the former, and the ſame diſtance from Georgetown and the city of Waſhington.

This Farm contains 1,600 acres of LAND, one third of which is in Wood, the reſidue incloſed and in good order for farming or graxing upon an extenſive ſcale. There is now about 40 acres of Timothy meadow made, and in prime order, and 100 more might be eaſily made upon a ſoil admirably adapted to graſs.—The Land generally produces corn, wheat and tobacco well, but as a Graxing Farm, it is perhaps exceeded by none on the Eaſt ſide of the Blue Ridge.

The improvements are ſuch as would accommodate a Gentleman Farmer or Grazier, with a large family—conſiſting of a well built Manſion Houſe, with a dining room, drawing room and eight chambers, cloſets, cellars, &c. Kitchen, Servants Hall, Smoke houſe, Dairy, Ice houſe, Overſeers houſe, Poultry houſes, a good well of Water, Stables ſufficient to contain 30 or 40 Horſes, a Corn houſe, large Barn, &c. &c. all of which at a ſmall expence might be put into complete order. There is alſo upon the Farm extenſive Orchards of Apples, and Peaches of the beſt kinds of Fruit.

The Subſcriber intending to remove to the State of Tenneſſee, is induced to offer for Sale this Valuable Property, for which on receiving one-third of the purchaſe money in hand, he will make the payment of the balance convenient to the purchaſer.

Charles I. Love.

November 18. 2aw7‡

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING 1425 acres, on the Ohio river, in Maſon county, ſituated about an equal diſtance from the Little and Great Kanhaways. The late general George Waſhington in his will, when mentioning this, together with ſeveral other tracts deviſed to his relatives, ſays "theſe ſeveral tracts of land are of the firſt quality on the Ohio river, where they are ſituated, being almoſt, if not altogether, river bottoms." It is deemed unneceſſary to be more particular reſpecting the quality of the land, as it is preſumed no one will be diſpoſed to purchaſe without making further enquiry or ſeeing it. I will receive in payment one third caſh, and the remainder in Goods if more agreeable to the purchaſer. The Land will be ſhewn by Mr. *Robert McKee*, Surveyor of the above mentioned county, and the terms of Sale made known by application to *Nic. Fitzhugh. Eſq.* in Alexandria, or the ſubſcriber in King George County.

Burditt Aſhton, Jun.

November 18. 1aw3t‡

KENTUCKY LANDS.

The Subscriber has FOR SALE,

53,500 ACRES of Land in Harden county, Kentucky, binding for 20 miles on the weſtern ſhore of Knolelinn, and lying about 25 miles from Harden court houſe. Knolelinn is navigable from the land into Green river, and is the beſt fiſh ſtream in Kentucky.

This land, though near the Barrens, is well wooded, and remarkably well watered. The outlines include 70,000 acres, but there are 16 or 17,000 acres of elder ſurveys within the lines, which are accurately laid down by actual ſurvey made three years ago, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining interferences. There is no land in Kentucky more free from diſpute than the quantity offered for ſale. On theſe elder ſurveys there are two mills and many families, and on the ſubſcribers land there are about a dozen families, deſirous of buying their ſettlements, and he has reaſon to believe 100 families more would have purchaſed and ſettled on the land in the preſent year, had it ſuited his affairs to have ſold out in ſingle parcels; that part of the country poſſeſſing health, and many local advantages, and being near the centre of the ſtate.

Samuel Turner of this town, knows this land well, and will take the trouble to give a juſt deſcription of its quality, to thoſe who may deſire it.

This land, if applied for prior to the 20th December, will be ſold at 50 cents per acre, on bond with intereſt, payable in 1, 2, 3 & 4 years. If the bonds be ſatisfactorily ſecured, unqueſtionable title will at once be given for the land.

BEN. STODDERT.

George-Town, November 15 co4w

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BEING

A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,

AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE

CONFESSION OF FAITH.

By Robert Marſhall, John Dunlavy, Richard M'Nemar, Barton W. Stone, John Thompſon.

May 2.

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THE great ſale and increaſing demand for theſe valuable pills for theſe twelve years paſt, beſpeak their intrinſic worth. They have proved ſingularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dyſenteries, Billious Cholic, Coſtiveneſs, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high eſteem in which theſe pills are held throughout the United States and the Weſt Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaſer is requeſted to obſerve that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

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A certain and ſafe application for that diſagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

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The extraordinary celebrity theſe pills have gained, the univerſal demand for them and eſteem of which they are held by medical men of the firſt eminence, are ſufficient teſtimonials of their intrinſic worth. In great colds and ſudden attacks of diſorders, an early uſe of theſe pills often produces the happieſt effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in caſes of indigeſtion, headachs, dizzineſs, pains in the ſtomach and bowels, dyſenteries, diarehœas, dropſies, &c. and a liberal uſe of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almoſt to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompſon's Aromatic Tooth Paſte,

For the ſcurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preſerving the teeth. It likewiſe takes off all diſagreeable ſmells from the breath, which generally ariſes from ſcorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paſte is much in uſe, and highly eſteemed by all thoſe who value the preſervation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greateſt ſafety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and ſafety in its operation ſtands unrivalled. The moſt authenticated proofs and reſpectable authorities of its aſtoniſhing virtues, and ſurpriſing effects, in extreme and alarming caſes of worms, may be ſeen at the place of ſale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; *Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Aſthmas, ſpitting of blood, and all diſeaſes of the *lungs*. Its merits ſtands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

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Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of theſe valuable medicines.

He has likewiſe for Sale,

A general aſſortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handſome Hull Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Eſſence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogſheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxſeed Oil, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms or caſh, or to punctual cuſtomers on a ſhort credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27. 2aw

Valuable Lands and Negroes FOR SALE.

THE Subſcriber deſirous of diſpoſing of his diſtant property, ſo as to bring his affairs more within his reach and management, offers for ſale the following lands and negroes, at prices ſo reduced as to claim the attention of perſons wiſhing to inveſt money in ſuch property, viz.

CHATHAM, that elegant and highly improved ſeat on the banks of the Rappahannock River, directly oppoſite the town of Frederickſburg, containing about eleven hundred acres, four hundred of which are in wood, and valuable timber, the reſt in cultivation, and pleaſure grounds—The land in tillage is level, a conſiderable part of it has been highly manured, and the whole of it well adapted to the culture of graſs, ſmall grain, and Indian corn, as the crop now growing will atteſt. The houſe and offices are of brick, and on a large and handſome ſcale, with a garden in front containing four acres, laid off with taſte and well planted with the choiceſt fruit trees, now in full bearing, and ornamented with foreſt trees and ſhrubs of almoſt every deſcription.—There is on the eſtate adjoining the river, a griſt-mill built of free ſtone, containing the modern machinery and two pair of ſtones, one of them French Burrs—It commands a large country cuſtom, is well ſituated for merchant buſineſs, and has rented for five hundred dollars per annum exclusive of all the grain of the farm hopper free, which is equal to three hundred dollars more.—There are all neceſſary out houſes, for either convenience or luxury, ſuch as ice-houſe, ſpring-houſe, barn, ſtable, offices, &c. &c. With all theſe advantages and expenſive improvements, this property is offered at a price which the *land alone* ought to command. There are alſo ſome valuable fiſheries, and quarries of free ſtone on this eſtate.

Alſo, a tract of land generally called Clark's, about two miles below Chatham, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, and within view of the town of Frederickſburgh, containing upwards of four hundred acres. About one hundred and twenty acres of this tract is Rappahannock river bottom in cultivation, and is well adapted to Indian corn, ſmall grain, &c. the reſidue is in wood, ſurrounding a height, which furniſhes a beautiful ſcite for building.

Alſo, a tract of land in Stafford county, adjoining Stafford court houſe, containing upwards of twelve hundred acres. This is good farming land, and has ſeveral tenants on it.

Alſo, a tract of land in Weſtmoreland and Richmond counties, containing upwards of two thouſand acres, on which there are alſo ſeveral tenants. Theſe two laſt mentioned tracts of land will be ſold in ſmall tenements, or in entire tracts, as may beſt ſuit the wiſhes of purchaſers.

Alſo, a tract of land called Boyd's Hole, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on the banks of the Potomac, in King George county, on which there are a comfortable dwelling houſe, ſtore and tobacco inſpection ware houſe. Few ſituations combine more advantages, it being an excellent ſtand for a ſtore, ferry and tavern, the two firſt of which are at preſent kept there. The houſes have lately been put in good repair, and the *buildings alone* will rent for three hundred dollars a year. The land is good in quality, and the ſituation abounds in fiſh, oyſters and wild fowl.

Alſo, a valuable Scite for a Mill, with 50 acres of Land adjoining, in King-George county, and not far diſtant from the laſt mentioned tract. There has been a mill here for many years which has lately gone to decay, the dam is ſubſtantial and entire, and the ſituation for a country mill not equalled in that neighborhood, commanding a very extenſive cuſtom; the land is covered with cedar, which alone renders it very valuable.

Alſo, ſeveral Lots and Houſes in the town of Frederickſburgh.

Likewiſe, about *two hundred and thirty NEGROES*, of different ages, ſizes and deſcription. Aſſole of them by families will be preferred; to effect this they will be offered at a reduced price. As a part of theſe Negroes are at preſent attached to the Chatham eſtate, the purchaſer of that property may be accommodated with any number of them, as well as ſtock of every deſcription.

Bank Stock of any of the Banks in Virginia, Maryland, or the diſtrict of Columbia, will be received in payment for any part of this property at a fair price, and bargains will be given, as the ſubſcriber unable to attend to property ſo diſtant, is anxious to convert it into ſtock.

He will alſo *rent* a number of FARMS on his Ravensworth eſtate, containing from 2 to 400 acres each, on encouraging terms, to good farmers. They lay from eight to ten miles diſtant from Alexandria, George-Town, and the City of Waſhington, and convenient to the turnpike road now building from Alexandria to the upper country.

William Fitzhugh.

October 10. 2aw

TO LET,

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THOMAS CLAGGETT

November 12. co

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